

last more distinctly so. Tarsi slender, basal joint slightly shorter than the two following united, 2-4 subequal, 5 a little longer.

Length 3.25 to 4.5 mm.; width 1.35 to 1.9 mm.

Described from a series of six specimens sent me by Mr. Norman Criddle, who took them at Aweme, Manitoba, 7-VI-1919, in rotten spruce. The type is a male in my own collection; paratypes in Mr. Criddle's collection, these probably to be deposited in the national collection at Ottawa.

Because of the partially connate ventral segments, the present species cannot with strict propriety be referred to *Hadrobregmus*, in which the ventral segments are perfectly free. Furthermore, the prothorax lacks the postmedian dorsal compression or gibbosity common in varying degree to all species of *Hadrobregmus*, and presents somewhat the aspect of a *Coelostethus*, so that strictly speaking, it would occupy a place between these two genera, under a new generic title; but since in all other essentials it is in close accord with *Hadrobregmus*, I prefer for the present to leave it there, placing it at the end of the genus.

A NEW CALIFORNIA METHIA.

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The genus *Methia* is so sparsely represented in the collections of California coleopterists and in fact in most collections elsewhere, that I am going to submit the following description of an unique example which appears to differ from any of the yet described species. The specimen on which the following description is based was taken by myself on the desert side of the San Bernardino mountains near Hesperia at the junction of Deep Creek with the Mojave River. It came to my camp light just after a thunder storm.

***Methia falli*, sp. nov.**

Body varying in colour from rufo-castaneous on the head to piceous on the abdominal segments; moderately to sparsely covered with pale yellowish pubescence. Head rufo-castaneous, markedly darker than the disc of the prothorax; front granulose punctate; occiput shining and coarsely variolately punctate, punctures extending more sparsely along the caudal margin of neck, which is shining, and behind the lower lobe of the eye strigose. Eyes large, separated above by about the width of the third antennal joint, deeply emarginate, the upper and lower lobes connected by but two rows of facets.

Antennæ one-half longer than body, rufo-testaceous, gradually slightly darker toward tip; pubescence erect on basal joints becoming decumbent toward the tip; joints three to eleven gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax rufo-castaneous, granulate, moderately constricted at base and apex, sides broadly and evenly rounded. Elytra three-fourths the length of abdomen; lighter in colour than the prothorax, vaguely clouded with black on basal third, more strongly so at the evenly rounded tips; surface granular, dull; bicarinate, the carinæ not meeting and extending but two-thirds of length.

Legs of same colour as elytra. Abdomen nigro-piceous, evenly, sparsely, coarsely punctured. Length 7 mm.

The above like *aestiva* Fall, has the second antennal joint visible but very small.

Falli is more nearly like *aestiva* Fall, than any of the other species of this genus, but differs from it in its darker colour and smaller size; in having the eyes more widely separated on the vertex and the upper lobe of the eye more flattened; also in the possession of the punctured area on the occiput, and the more evenly and broadly rounded outline of the lateral prothoracic profile. In *aestiva* there is a pronounced tooth at the tip of the basal joint of the antennae which is lacking in *falli*. Type in my own collection.

I take pleasure in naming this species for my friend Mr. H. C. Fall, whose help and kindness has been an inspiration in much of my entomological work.

UROCERUS FLAVICORNIS, FABRICIUS.

This species, which is very similar to the European *Urocerus gigas* Linn., ranges over all parts of Canada. There are the following records of its occurrence, based for the most part upon the work of Bradley and Kirby. It is found from Siberia and Alaska, south along the Pacific Coast to British Columbia, Oregon and along the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico, and even Mexico; is unknown from California, and in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico is confined to high altitudes. The single record from Nebraska is undoubtedly based upon an individual carried into the State as a larva or pupa in lumber shipped from the Canadian or Hudsonian life zone. This is not different from the record from England upon which Stephens based his species, *bizonatus*. In the east this species extends south from Keewatin through Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Specimens have been reported from the Adirondacks, Ithaca, White Mountains, and a small male from Connecticut. Provancher records the species from Canada, presumably Quebec. In the central region it has been reported from Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Regions, Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, St. Martin's Falls, Albany River and Mackenzie River. I am writing the above to bring the records of distribution together and to record a specimen received from Mr. F. Johansen, which was collected by the Rev. I. O. Stringer along the Mackenzie River in 1896. This specimen comes from the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto.

ALEX. D. MACGILLVRAY.

In the Royal Ontario Museum there are specimens of *Urocerus flavicornis* also from Spruce Brook, Nfld.; Godbout, Que., and Edmonton, Alta. The specimens from the last-named locality were taken by Mr. F. S. Carr, the others by the writer. The species was apparently common at Godbout, on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence, near the Gulf.

E. M. WALKER.